

## STR

11. To cause to found by blows. With *up* only emphatical. The drums presently *striking up* a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Kneller.*  
*Strike up* the drums, and let the tongue of war Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shakespeare.*  
 12. To forge; to mint. Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbutnot.*  
 13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for advanced in years. The king Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen Well *struck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakespeare.*  
 14. To *STRIKE off*. To erase from a reckoning or account. Deliver Helen, and all damage else Shall be *struck off*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
 I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest; But I shall in a more convenient time *Strike off* this score of absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Ask mens opinions: Scoto now shall tell How trade encreases, and the world goes well: *Strike off* his pension by the setting sun, And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*  
 15. To *STRIKE off*. To separate as by a blow. Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*  
 They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Kneller.*  
 He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *struck off* his head. *Hakewell.*  
 A mass of water would be quite *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tost through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 16. To *STRIKE out*. To produce by collision. My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires; My manhood long misled by wand'ring fires, Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone, My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*  
 17. To *STRIKE out*. To blot; to efface. By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*  
 To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*  
 18. To *STRIKE out*. To bring to light. Whether thy hand *strikes out* some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at every line, Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mafs, And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*  
 To *STRIKE, v. n.*  
 1. To make a blow. I in mine own woe charm'd, Could not find death, where I did hear him groan; Nor feel him where he *struck*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 It pleas'd the king To *Strike* at me upon his misconstruction; When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 He wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*  
 2. To collide; to clash. Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 3. To act by repeated percussion. Bid thy mistress when my drink is ready, She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles like kings, Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings; On which with so divine a hand they *strook*, Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*  
 4. To found by the stroke of a hammer. Caesar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakespeare.*  
 Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*  
 5. To make an attack. Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes* At thy great glory. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 When by their designing leaders taught To *strike* at power, which for themselves they fought: The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd, Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*  
 6. To act by external influx. Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*  
 7. To found with blows. Whilst any trumpet did found, or drum *struck up*, His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Kneller.*

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9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*  
 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. We see the wind fit fore upon our sails; And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow, And with the other fling it at thy face, Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakespeare.*  
 The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*  
 11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
 12. To *STRIKE in with*. To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once. Those who by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really virtuous that they may be thought young. *South.*  
 They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture with the next companion, and so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*  
 The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*  
 He immediately *struck in with* them, but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shiver'd every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 13. To *STRIKE out*. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier of Popularity.*  
*STRIKE, n. f.* A buffet; a dry measure of capacity. Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready at hand. *Tupper's Husbandry.*  
*STRIKEBLOCK, n. f.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the flattening of a short joint. *Mason's Mechanical Exercise.*  
*STRICKER, n. f.* [from *strike*.] One that strikes. A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker*. *1 Tim. iii. 3.*  
 He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker*. *Sandys.*  
*STRICKER, n. f.* [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising. *STRING, n. f.* [from *string*, Saxons; *string*, German and Danish; *string*, Dutch; *string*, Latin.]  
 1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band; a riband; any thing tied. Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Willkins's Diction.*  
 Round Ormond's knee thou ty'd the mystick *string*, That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*  
 2. A thread on which any things are filed. Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillington.*  
 3. Any set of things filed on a line. I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 4. The chord of a musical instrument. The *string* that jars When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense, With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers, Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Race.*  
 By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*  
 5. A small fibre. Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 6. A nerve; a tendon. The most piteous tale which in recounting, His grief grew puffed, and the *strings* of life Began to crack. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark xxvii. 35.*  
 7. The nerve of the bow. The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string*. *Psalms xi. 2.*  
 8. Any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions. To have two *strings* to the bow. To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security. *No.*

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- No lover has that pow'r To enforce a desperate amour, As he that has two *strings* to his bow, And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*  
 To *STRING, v. a.* Preterite *I string*, part. pass. *string*. [from the noun.]  
 1. To furnish with strings. Has not wife nature *string* the legs and feet With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*  
 2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. Here the muse so oft her harp has *string*, That not a mountain rears its head unstring. *Addison.*  
 3. To file on a string. Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Swift.*  
 4. To make tense. Toil *string* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*  
*STRINGED, adj.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*  
 Divinely warbl'd voice, Answering the *stringed* noise, As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*  
*STRINGENT, adj.* [from *stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting. *STRINGHALT, n. f.* [from *string* and *halt*.]  
*Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*  
*STRINGLESS, adj.* [from *string*.] Having no strings. Nothing; all is said; His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument, Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath *string*. *Shakespeare.*  
*STRIP, v. a.* [from *strip*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*  
 To *STRIP, v. a.* [from *strip*, Dutch; *strippen*, stripped, Sax.]  
 1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*  
 They *strip* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen. xxxvii. 23.*  
 Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*  
 Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Askalon, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *strip* off their robes. *Milton.*  
 You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your matter that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*  
 A rattling tempest through the branches went, That *stript* them bare. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
 He saw a beauteous maid With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade, *Strip* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*  
 He left the pillagers, to rapine bred, Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*  
 The bride was put in form to bed; He follow'd *strip*. *Swift.*  
 2. To deprive; to divest. The apostle in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*  
 We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*  
 It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*  
 One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries; and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*  
 3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one and supported by the other. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. To peel; to decorticate. If the leaves or dried floes be *stripped* into small straws, they arise into amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 5. To deprive of all. When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been required with beggary? *South's Sermons.*  
 6. To take off covering. He *stript* off his cloaths. *1 Sam. xix. 24.*  
 Logick helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

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7. To cast off. His unkindness That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casuaries, gave her dear rights To her doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. To separate from something adheive or connected. Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*  
*STRIP, n. f.* [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*  
 To *STRIP, v. a.* [from *stripen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours. This seems to be the original notion of the word. Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*  
 2. A shred of a different colour. One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbutnot.*  
 3. A weal; or discolouration made by a lash or blow. Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*  
 4. A blow; a lash. A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*  
 To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience; I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*  
*STRIPING, n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. Thwart the lane, He, with two *stripings*, lads, more like to run The country bafe, than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 Now a *striping* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *stripings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*  
 As when young *stripings* whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court; The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
 As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *stripings*, old men and young men must have divers diets. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 To *STRIVE, v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [from *streven*, Dutch; *striver*, French.]  
 1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*  
 Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*  
*Strive* with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom. xv. So have I strived to preach the gospel. Rom. xv. 20.*  
 2. To contend; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with against or with before the person opposed. Do as adversaries do in law, *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou art caught, because thou hast *striven* against the Lord. *Jer. i. 24.*  
*Strive* for the truth unto death. *Eccles. iv. 28.*  
 Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Jab xxxiii. 13.*  
 Charge them that they *strive* not about words to no profit. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*  
 Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit. iii. 9.*  
 This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*  
 Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker. *Tillotson.*  
 Now private pity *strove* with publick hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*  
 If intestine broils alarm the hive, For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided factions jar, And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*  
 3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. Nor that sweet grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the insipid Castalian springs, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
*STRIVER, n. f.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends. *Strokal, n. f.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey.*  
*STROKE, or SROOK, O'd preterite of strikes, now commonly struck.* *He*